THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE MOUNTAINEER

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Selections.

"INJUNS ABOUT."

A TEXAN correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, tells a good story in one of his letters, of "a surly-faced, grizly-haired, cuffy and moon-eyed chap," who persecuted a certain roguish damsel with his attentions, but was finally thrown off of the course of true love, by the following ruse:

It being the watermelon season, and Betty's father having a fine supply, all the youngsters for miles around, assembled there on the holiday, to feast on melons.

C. was prominent in the circle till the afternoon. Betty held private interviews with the other young men, and arranged that C. should be decoyed from the house and frightened by the cry of Indians from some of his comrades, which it was thought would wound his pride and drive him away.

Five young men, with C., walked out. A bathe in the river, three hundred yards distant, was proposed by one, and seconded by several. Of course poor C. was "in."

They went down to the ford, near the melon patch, and began undressing. In the meantime, eight or ten others, with guns had gone down under cover of the bank, and secreted themselves along the path, from the bathing-place to the house.

"Now, boys," said one, "who shall be the first to dive in that 'ere pool?"

"I will," said C.; "ain't I first with the gals? In course I'm first here."

Off went coats, shoes, pants, &c. Just as C. had doffed everything, barring a long flannel shirt—bang! bang! bang! Who-wo-yeh! bang! went two, three, four, guns—loud and shrill went the Indian yell in the dense brush, and under the bank.

"O, Lord! I am a dead man, boys!" said James Simpson.

"My leg is broken. O, save me," cried George Williams.

"Run for life, men! Run—for mercy's sake run!" cried Jack Parsons.

"One of my eyes is out, and both arms broken!" all being said in an instant.

Do you see that red blaze along the path? Look a moment—what velocity! That jagged hair all straight out behind—that's C. a streaking it for the house, shirt and all. See him about the corner of the field, by the thicket. Bang—bang—went half a dozen pieces; louder than ever, rose the hideous war cry.

"O, Lord!" said C., doubling his speed—the red blaze getting larger—bunches of his bushy hair dropping out as he "spreads himself." See him leap the yard fence—high in the air—red shirt and all.

The porch was full of ladies—off went two or three more pieces. C. glanced at the ladies, then at his short red shirt.

"Run for your life, C.," screamed Betty, "the house is full of Indians!—Father's dead, and brother Sam wounded. Run, speed!"

In the twinkling of an eye, C. was out of the yard; and supposing the premises surrounded, off he shot, the red blaze more brilliant than ever, and striking directly into a thick thorny bottom, he reached and swam the river, and although it was near sunset, C. got into a settlement fifty miles distant, to breakfast next morning; still retaining the sleeves and collar of his red shirt, and reporting all the family, visitors, &c., among the slain. As for himself, he said he fought as long as fighting would do any good.

It is unnecessary to inform you, dear reader, whether or not Betty was troubled with C. after that snap.

OMENS.

DIVINATION by the flight of birds is sanctioned by high classic authority and precedent. Not to go further back into the doubtful shades of antiquity, the name and fame of the Eternal City—let the learned Niebuhr say what he will to the contrary—are well known to have been forever fixed by the observations made by the rival brothers, Romulus and Remus, of the numbers and appearance of fowls of the air that chanced to fly over them: a fowl prelude to a foul deed—the murder of Remus by his imperious brother. It is probably no less true, that the destinies of our Republic may be shaped, or at least indicated, by the behavior of ornithological specimens that daily soar aloft over our New World, and turn to good account their extended opportunities of judging of its present condition and future prospects. The numerous fathers of our country—to which particular one of whom its paternity is properly to be imputed is and always will be a matter of dispute—did they not believe in the watchful guardianship of birds over the interests of the various nations, and their wise prescience of political happiness and misfortune? Why was it, else, that, acting as the honored representatives of the Goddess of Liberty, they chose the eagle as our national standard-bearer,

"And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land,"

the star-spangled banner? However this may be, many persons not at all inclined to superstition have taken pleasure in drawing favorable omens from the appearance of this noble "bird of the heavens" on great occasions in our past political history. For example: on the 4th of March, 1829, the day of the first inauguration of President Jackson, at the very time when, after a threatening morning, the sun shone forth brightly at noon—itself an auspicious emblem and token of the coming glory of Jackson's administration—two eagles were distinctly seen by many thousands, ourselves included, soaring directly above the gallant chief, and finally taking their course westward, following the course of the "star of empire," that had already shed its light of enduring fame on this greatest of the hardy pioneers of the Mississippi valley.

Since that day, till yesterday, we have never seen two eagles together; and we do not recollect having ever seen two together before, though we had seen not a few of the denizens of the wilds, biped and quadruped. Yesterday, at about a quarter before three o'clock in the afternoon, at our residence—which stands but a few yards on the Maryland side of the boundary between that State and the District of Columbia—we saw three eagles, high in the air. They were screaming loudly. In a little while, one of them suddenly took an upward flight, soaring far above the others, and then flew in a direct line toward the north; while his companions started in a direction a little south of west toward Cincinnati. Here is a subject for the soothsayers. We do not claim to have enough of the augur's skill to bore to the depth of this abstruse matter.

Happening as it did on the eve of the meeting of the Charleston convention, did this most unusual occurrence typify the possibly noisy debates of that great political assembly? Was it reserved for us, a middle man, occupying the just medium, both in residence and feeling, between the extremes of the North and the South, to present it for the impartial interpretation of wise judges? Parting as these prophetic birds did just over us, did they mean to announce to the Republic that, however angry politicians might wrangle and divide, we would remain unmoved where we are, caring equally for the North and the South, anxious to have justice done to both alike, and resolved not to be swept from our secure position of safe impartiality by any storm of hostile factions?

Did they intend to intimate that, perhaps, in the selection of a candidate by the convention that meets to-day, the operation of the two-thirds rule might give the nomination to some good, safe man, of not too high ambition, residing somewhere in the direction of the flight of two of them, while a third, separating part of the political conclave, might seek, in a high, separate flight toward the North, to raise to the Presidency some aspirant from that quarter? Who can tell? We are unequal to the task. We must leave the solution of the mighty mystery to other minds, or, better still, to the inevitable decision of coming events.—*Daily Globe.*

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT!

AT a Mass Meeting of the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, held in East Temple Street, on Wednesday evening last, the Hon. Frank Pope, *Black* Republican, offered the following resolution. After it was read by the gentleman in his masterly elocutionary style, it was adopted unanimously, amid great applause. The resolution is as follows:—

"*Resolved by the inhabitants of Utah, Gentiles and Jews, in conclave now assembled,* That Hon. Thos. Lumpkin, Gen. Samuel Pumpkin, and Hon. Jack Squash, of G. S. L. City, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, on the part of Utah Territory, to proceed to the United States, and negotiate with the citizens of the said States for the purchase of the possessions, improvements, manufactories, machinery, &c., of the statesmen, politicians and office-seekers in the Union, for and in behalf of the Mormons, upon the express understanding, and none other, that they shall remove within a reasonable time from the highway of the emigration of the Mormons from Europe, Africa, and Asia; and out of the way of other honest men: that the said Committee be and hereby are vested with power to negotiate with the Americans as aforesaid, as their known discretion may dictate, provided that they be restricted to give the sum of fifty cents for the property connected with the *Tribune* office, and the goods, chattels, and property of the 'twin' murderers, in the same proportion. And that the said committee be instructed to say to the said people, that in our judgment, deliberately formed, their peculiar institutions, corrupt practices, peculation, gas and buncomb, are such that it will be impossible for them, in a nation like ours, to exist for any length of time, that they are already *falling*, FALLING, FALLING; that the peace and prosperity of this continent, as well as their own welfare and safety, imperiously require their removal as aforesaid.

"That experience has shown, that they have permitted us to be robbed in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, and sent the *immaculate* army here to trample us under foot; that our great emigration from Europe, Asia and Africa annually are annoyed in every conceivable manner, robbed of their money by land sharks, and other vile agents within their limits; that judges, and other officials have been appointed here who have coleagued with disreputable characters, 'set loose the savages upon us;' liberated thieves from the prisons and penitentiary; that they publish the vilest falsehoods in their press, and halls of Congress about us; and that they seek to deprive us of our rights as freemen and Americans.

"That every species of crime, such as drunkenness, whoredom, fornication, sodomy, robbery, murder and fillibustering, is committed within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; that the halls of Congress ring with the foulest language; members abuse, beat, bruise and shoot each other; that trickery of every conceivable kind is played to rob the national treasury of the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people; that our wise men in Congress have become a laughing stock and derision to the whole world; that they merit the contempt of honest men: and that they are a burlesque on the character of statesmen and lawmakers; and that having furnished, by their own misconduct, continued for a long series of years, the most undoubted evidence of their hostility to us, disregarding and trampling upon all the sacred obligations of patriotism and duties of citizens, they have no just cause of complaint if they are not tolerated by us in their shameful and iniquitous course in Congress, having long since declared themselves by their acts, moral, social and governmental, opposed to the interests of the commonwealth, and that they live in utter disregard of the laws of God and man.

"That the committee aforesaid shall faithfully and duly report their action in the premises before the next election of a President; and shall each receive a compensation of twenty-five cents per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of the foregoing negotiations and arrangements; and that they go by the pony express, the expense to be paid out of the profits of the said express."

YOUNG SAM.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON PLANTS.

1. VINES, if pruned when the moon is increasing in light, will shoot out, spread and grow fast, particularly if done in the second quarter, because as the light of the moon increases so does the sap in the tree.

2. Vines, if pruned when the moon is decreasing in light, will not grow, nor spread fast, particularly if it be done during the last quarter, because the sap decreases with the light.

3. Timber cut down when the moon is increasing, will soon become rotten, particularly if she be in her second quarter.

4. Timber cut down when the moon is decreasing, will last for years, and the more durable it will be if cut down during the last quarter.

5. Peas sown during the moon's increase will bloom to the last, and will be full and rich in flavor; still more certain if sown during the second quarter.

6. Peas sown when the moon is decreasing in light will be just in the opposite condition.

7. The age to which a pomegranate will live, depends on the moon's age at the time of planting; it will live just as many years as the moon was days old.

8. Plants and shrubs shoot up and take little root if planted when the moon is decreasing in light, and in the zodiacal signs Gemini, Libra or Aquarius.

9. If planted when in the signs Taurus, Virgo or Capricornus, they take deep root and do not grow tall.

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.

CAMP FLOYD, May 25, 1860.

EDITORS MOUNTAINEER:

DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed you will find a slip from the *Sacramento Union*, which I received by Pony Express late this evening. Upon my arrival at Camp Floyd, I presented my letter from Gov. Cumming for a requisition for troops to Col. Smith. I was received with kindness and courtesy by the Col., who realized in a moment the necessity of rendering us immediate assistance, and in less than ten minutes issued an order to mount twenty of the light battery, commanded by 1st Lt. S. H. Weed to accompany me early in the morning, and also forty more under the command of 1st Lt. Perkins to follow on the next day. The Col. regretted much that he had not more men to assist in protecting the mail route, as the dragoons had already been ordered to proceed to the neighborhood of Fort Hall, for the protection of emigrants on the northern route, and had no more infantry on hand than was sufficient to guard the public stores; hence he was compelled to mount the light battery for this expedition. * * * I have learned by the Express that the Indians have made an attack on the Dugway Station (70 miles from this point). I fear there is trouble ahead; however, I shall keep you posted by every favorable opportunity.

Yours in haste,

HOWARD EGAN.

[A COMMUNICATION.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—*May* 23.—James Ouldcott was killed, and Simpson's Park burnt on Sunday last. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Ralf Lozier and John Applegate were killed at Dry Creek, and everything taken. Robert's Creek is deserted. WOLF.

[*From the Sacramento Union.*]

THE CARSON VALLEY MASSACRE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

We give below some further particulars in relation to the late massacre, and also in reference to the material aid which is being furnished in this State. It is very difficult to obtain from Virginia City, such is the uncertainty prevailing there in regard to the details of the fight, a definite account of the killed and wounded.

We learn that W. F. Anderson, of Nevada, is safe.

A dispatch from John Leatch, at Virginia City, to E. E. Eyre, at noon yesterday, states that there are no hopes of R. N. Snowden, jr., living.

A dispatch from Carson City, from Harvey Lee, at noon yesterday, says that all was quiet up to that time. "We expect," says he, "an attack before arms arrive."

A telegraph, received yesterday, states that Wm. S. Arminton, a resident of Yolo county, was killed, and that John Teubroeck and L. Spurr, also residents of Yolo, were safe.

John Nugent telegraphed from Virginia City last evening that young Balwin was safe, and in Virginia City.

L. B. Richardson telegraphs from Placerville that the arms and ammunition which started from Sacramento, Sunday, left Placerville at 11 o'clock a.m., yesterday, with an escort of one hundred men. The arms and ammunition were placed on pack mules. E. J. Sanders sent for additional ammunition.

Captain Van Hagan and his company left Nevada at two o'clock yesterday morning.

J. P. Haven, Acting Adjutant General, sent a dispatch yesterday from Benicia to General Curtis, stating that he was off with five hundred stand of arms and necessary ammunition, and requesting that means of transportation be provided.

Three companies of United States troops, numbering one hundred and sixty men, left San Francisco last evening in the boat for Sacramento, and Alexander M. Hayden, of Wells, Fargo & Co. here, was telegraphed to make a contract with the Sacramento Railroad Company for their transportation as early as eight o'clock a.m. The same, in substance, has been transmitted to General N. G. Curtis. It is understood that the men are to be forwarded to Placerville this morning.

A dispatch has been received by J. W. Coffroth, of this city, from John A. Freanor, and in accordance with our supposition yesterday, he is still alive and well.

Another dispatch states that Dr. Teagarden, and Major Ormsby are really killed.

General Curtis received last evening the following dispatch from Governor Downey:

"SAN FRANCISCO, May 13th—5.25 P. M.

"TO N. G. CURTIS OR J. PRICE:—I am coming up to-night. No State troops; men are not needed. Do nothing till I arrive.

"DOWNEY."

The *Bee* of last evening has the following dispatch, dated at Carson City, May 14th, and and bringing its intelligence up to 2 o'clock.

"The reports of yesterday are confirmed. At least sixty or seventy must have been killed. The force which left Downieville on the Honey Lake route, it is feared, will be cut off. Captain Joe, of the Washoe tribe, has come in and surrendered nine guns to Captain Proctor, which is evidence that he desires peace. This will subject the Washoes to the bitterest treatment of the Pah-Utes and Shoshones.

"Carson City and Virginia, are not generally considered in danger of an attack.

"All the parties outside are pouring into the towns and settlements, so as to concentrate their strength.

"No arms or ammunition have yet arrived, although a large quantity of both are needed.

"The Indians are gathering a great force, and are determined to clean the whites out of this country. The Pitt River Indians are supposed to be with them; and the rumor that the Salt Lake bands are with them is also confirmed.

"W. Wasson and others have gone to Long Valley to warn the inhabitants there.

"Couriers have been sent in all directions for like purposes and to watch the Indians.

"Arrington, who was brought in wounded yesterday, died last night.

"Detachments of the party are known to be in the mountains and are expected home. Ben Holladay's dispatch from M. C. Hawley, his agent, says that sixty men have been killed."

A dispatch from young Baldwin to his father, dated at Virginia City last evening, says:

"I have arrived here in safety, but had a narrow escape. I saw Meredith die. I lost my mule, and dodged the Indians until night, when we started for camp."

A dispatch from Dr. Bell says that "young Baldwin received merely a contusion from a ball over the region of the heart. No danger."

A dispatch from T. D. Johns to N. Greene Curtis, dated Virginia City at ten o'clock last evening, says:

"We have men enough for any emergency. Arms only are wanted for the present. Two companies of volunteers and three of regulars are enough for this point. Provisions and barley will be scarce. Every possible precaution has been taken, and there are eight hundred stand of arms on different routes for here, and all will be in within four days. Indians are near at this time."

There was a great stir all day yesterday in military circles. The ranks of the two organized companies, the Sutter Rifles, commanded by Captain E. E. Eyre, and the City Guard, by Captain Joseph Howell, having been thinned by the Washoe fever, rolls were opened for volunteers to fill the rank and file. Both companies before noon were announced as full, and old and new members hold themselves ready at any moment to march as volunteers.

Sutter Rifles.—E. E. Eyre, Captain commanding; C. J. Torbert, First Lieutenant; John Rosenbucher, Second Lieutenant; J. C. Keenan, Orderly Sergeant, and twenty-four privates here and in Virginia City. Volunteers—John H. Lewis, T. A. Jackson, T. S. Harris, C. S. Fair-fax, and forty-five others—making in all eighty-one members, rank and file.

City Guard.—The roll of this company is full, and the following officers are in command: Captain, Joseph Howell; First Lieutenant, L. Powers; Second Lieutenant, S. P. Ford; brevet Second Lieutenant, C. H. Cummings; Orderly Sergeant, H. A. Burnett; Second Sergeant, S. B. Vandenburgh; Third Sergeant, H. W. Bragg; Fourth Sergeant, C. C. Warner; Quartermaster Sergeant, W. C. Budd; First Corporal, John Slocum; Second Corporal, H. L. Sanders; Third Corporal, A. K. Vandaveer; Fourth Corporal, A. W. Starr; and about seventy-five privates, regulars and volunteers.

If the emergency arrives, and the people of Virginia City should be reported as in danger of being massacred, a volunteer force of over one thousand men would without difficulty or delay be raised in Sacramento.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM CARSON VALLEY.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 14, 10 p.m.

There were one hundred and six men engaged in the battle—eighty under Ormsby and twenty-six under McDonald. They followed the Indian trail from Williams' station, Carson river, to the Truckee, and down the Truckee through the pass to within four miles of Pyramid Lake, They attacked the Indians and broke their lines, but were forced back to the river, though they charged them again and again. Some whites fled at the first fire.

There were five hundred Indians, well mounted and armed with rifles. The whites then retreated and forced the pass. Many were killed on the retreat. They scattered in the mountains, completely routed. The baggage, mules, provisions and arms were mostly lost. Stragglers are coming in ever since.

Eighty-two names of those engaged are known. Not half as many were killed as thought at first. We have no returns, as yet, from the Silver City and Genoa companies. A full dispatch, with names of the killed, saved and missing, will be sent to-morrow.

Much excitement prevails all through the Territory—at Carson, Genoa, the Black Rock country, Honey Lake Valley, etc. All ranchmen, miners and others, outside, are removing to the towns. Some settlements have fears of an attack, but we do not anticipate any here.

The Shoshones, Snake Creek, Pitt River and Pah-Ute Indians are the tribes supposed to have been engaged in the fight.

Parties have been out in the mountains all day, in hopes of meeting those that may have escaped.

A great feeling of relief is felt at the prospect of speedy assistance from California.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to the Sacramento Executive Committee by W. F. Anderson:

"VIRGINIA CITY, May 14th, 11½ p.m.

"We cannot give the killed. Ormsby, Meredith and Kelly, are known to have been killed. The missing now are about twenty-five—hope some will be saved. Baldwin's brave boy came in to-day, unhurt. We have no arms to go out, or even for defense. We are apprehensive of an attack, but have no information. All the people have gathered into the towns. We have at least 1,500 men at this place. Johns informs me that eight hundred stand of arms are on the way, and one hundred and fifty regulars of the Army at Sacramento; with them we have men enough, if we have proper arms. There is no danger of parties to our relief being interrupted by the route. The Indians are about Pyramid Lake and the Truckee. Whatever is done should be done quickly. If the Indians knew our condition we should doubtless be attacked at once. Will send to-morrow. W. F. ANDERSON."

Miscellaneous.

NEW POST OFFICE STAMP.—The Philadelphia *Press* mentions a newly invented post-office stamp, which, if adopted, will be found of great utility in general correspondence. The peculiarity of the stamp consists in its leaving its impression not only upon the envelope enclosing a letter, but upon every fold of the letter itself. This is effected by means of a steel die, the letters and figures upon which are formed by a series of fine points which pierce the envelope and its contents in such a manner as to impart, ineffaceably, the name of the post-office and the date upon which the letter is mailed. Since the general introduction of the use of envelopes much inconvenience has been suffered from the want of such an invention. In numerous instances, as every business man knows, letters containing drafts or valuables which the name of the post town and the date were entirely omitted, and upon which the post-mark has been so imperfectly impressed as to be unintelligible. For this reason post dates on *envelopes* are not received in court in evidence, and very properly so, from the fact that wrong envelopes could be easily substituted to make out a case. With the new steel-pointed stamp, however, all these disadvantages are effectually obviated, as nothing short of the destruction of the letter itself can obliterate the date on which it is mailed, and the name of the office from which it is sent. Such an invention has been long needed.

A FAIR OF SNUFFERS.—A girl twelve years of age, and having two separate and distinct noses, landed in Detroit recently, in company with her parents, from Scotland, on their way to the West.

The reappearance by August of the famous comet of Charles V., has been announced by a Dutch astronomer.

Helper is getting up a new book; it is intended for a Republican campaign document.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—The English papers contain quite lengthy reports of the recent trials of the Whitworth gun, said to be superior in many ways to that of Sir Wm. Armstrong. With a three pounder, and an elevation of 35 deg., loaded with 8 ounces of powder, the first shot touched the ground at 9,688 yards distance—more than five and a half miles—and only 34 yards to the right of the true line. The second lodged in the sand, 9,645 yards, and 31 one yards to the right of the mark. With an elevation of only 33 deg., a range of 9,547 yards was obtained, the shot falling only 57 yards to the right of the mark. The greatest range ever reached by any Armstrong gun was 9,130 yards; and this with a 32-pounder, fired with a 6 lb. charge, at an elevation of 35 deg. Mr. Whitworth claims that his guns also possess greater durability than any other. From one of them upwards of 1,500 shots have been fired, chiefly at high elevations, without the gun exhibiting any injury or sign of wear. The material used in the manufacture is homogeneous iron. The powder used is contained in a tin cartridge case, about seven inches long, and at the end which meets the shot, is a small lump of grease, which, being melted by the explosion, lubricates the barrel from end to end. It is, therefore, never necessary to use a sponge, the gun at the end of a day's firing being as clean and as bright as if it had not been used at all.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ARMSTRONG GUN.—In all his experiments thus far Sir Wm. Armstrong has never manufactured any gun with a view to the attainment of a long range. The range of all the guns on this principle is, of course, immense, but Sir William's main and almost only object has been to secure perfect accuracy of aim, and this has been attained to an extent almost incredible to those who have not seen the practice with it. Gunners who have used the gun say that they will undertake never once to miss a man at a mile. At the Elswick Works, at Newcastle, England, a 100-pounder, about eleven feet in length, is being manufactured with almost the express view of attaining a long range. This piece, it is anticipated, will have an effective range of over six and a half miles.—*Cour. & Enq.*

A NEW GOLD FIELD.—Gold is likely to become a drug, if its value is to be governed by the law of supply and demand. A new gold field has lately been discovered in the far-off island of New Zealand, which bids fair to be one of the richest in the world. The particulars of this discovery were first made known by Dr. Hochstetter, geologist of the Austrian Exploring Expedition, in a lecture delivered by him at Nelson, in New Zealand, and have since been communicated to scientific bodies in Europe. It sounds strange to hear of scientific lectures in New Zealand, an island which, but a few years since, was seldom spoken of, except in connection with cannibalism. The geologist referred to, states that "the whole region on the eastern side of the Aorere valley, which rises from the river bed towards the mountains," * * * "a superficial extent of about forty English miles, is a gold field." This bed consists of a conglomerate deposited on the top of slate rocks, reaching in some places a thickness of twenty feet, and "seems to be prepared in a gigantic manner by the hand of nature, from the detritus of the mountains, for the more detailed and minute operations of man." An examination of given quantity of the dirt or soil gave for the cubic yard from twenty-five to thirty shillings. When the earth has been washed from the surface the product would be less in proportion. With these data the following calculation has been made. Reckoning the gold field at thirty English square miles, and the product of the conglomerate containing the precious metal at but five shillings the cubic yard, its total value would be £22,500,000 sterling, or $112,500,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Solid oil in the shape of coal is said to have been discovered in Ritchie County, Virginia, yielding 92 per cent of refined oil and 165 gallons of crude oil to the ton. On a second refining, it yielded 61 per cent of pure oil, and 30 per cent of lubricating oil. The vein is stated to be not more than four feet wide, but of unexplored depth. A company of gentlemen have purchased the lands on which the vein has been found, about 100 acres in extent, for $6,000, which, though very large for land in that locality, yet very low for coal or mines of wealth—if the statement of its extent and richness be true.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST.

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."
—*Jack Falstaff.*

It is seldom that we descend to the notice of the remarks of such remarkably able journalists as the one who has the enviable credit of being the editor of the *Territorial Enterprize*. So conveniently neighborly as he is to us at present, and a denizen, by law, of our Territory, we cannot now resist the temptation of a passing remark upon some editorial suggestions of Mr. Williams in the issue of the 19th ult.

"We will soon have here," he says, "if we have not now, enough men and arms to whip all the Indians in Utah, and the Mormons into the bargain."

The editor was rather unfortunate in the preparation of his editorials in that number. The leader is clothed in mourning for the death of a gallant major commanding a party of one hundred and five gallant fellows who were defeated and about one-half of them killed and wounded by a handful of the uncivilized, undrilled children of the forest. Yet they are prepared, or about to be prepared, as they would wish to make it appear, to meet Indians and "Mormons," all in one batch, and completely annihilate them.

Of what peculiar materials the people of Western Utah are composed, we are not prepared definitely to say. Judging from the gallant assault made upon what were termed the hostile Indians, we should, in our calm judgment, pronounce them capable of doing no very extraordinary things. A hundred and five splendid fellows, led by the great Ormsby, routed by a few Indians, is a matter worthy of no very brilliant record. But if the Indians and Mormons are to be entered in one class, suppose Mr. W. and his party measure distances, length of arms, and muscles of shoulders.

Pshaw! The whole matter is a burlesque. Sixty or seventy thousand adventurers, if reports may be relied on, have ploughed their weary path over the heights of the SIERRA NEVADA, in search of gold and silver, or such other precious metals as might perchance be imagined to exist in Western Utah. The gold is missing, and the silver mines refuse to yield the expected results. The next resort is an Indian war. A chief must be shot down. The squaws and papooses commence their howling; and the big war-whoop is sounded. The mines fail in their yield, and the treasury of our good old uncle must pay the cost.

It would be scarcely fair to say that the "single-eyed" judge "Cradle-rocker," failing to bring about a war on the Mormons, had been trying his hand on an Indian 'embroglio.' He had, when we saw him last, the appearance of hard fare, and seemed to need something by way of a revival. Can it be that he has sought out his revenge from the Indians?

Leaving the Indians and silver-seekers to settle their own difficulties, it is only necessary for us to say that the "Mormons into the bargain," would be *rather a hazardous operation!* We think Mr. Williams and his party would prefer not to try it.

Buncomb and gas seem at present to be prevailing qualities in America. Their precedents may be traced even to the capital. One honorable will call another honorable a d——d liar. Copying after the old days of chivalry, the individual thus branded as a liar, will blow and perspire with his friends for several days, and inform the world generally, and his constituents in particular, that he is about to blow somebody's brains out. The result is, the world knows his sanguinary intentions; philanthropically anticipates them, and makes the dear man a hero without the loss of blood.

So is it with the bravado of the folks of the West. Their women and children, but few at best, were compelled to take to close quarters over the hills. Their braves confessed themselves unable to defend them. Sixty thousand of a population they brag of; and a few Diggers and White-knives send them all adrift. California has to be dragged over the Sierra Nevada to defend their immense population; and the whole power of the Federal Government called to the defense of the silver mines of Carson.

Well, our Uncle is mightily thought of, when it comes to a heavy tussle, but he has the credit of being most easily humbugged in a most delicious manner. For instance, the Utah war, or the federal humbug expressly gotten up for the benefit of contractors.

STEALING.

Not a word that we have hitherto spoken we have reason to retract. Personal losses are of small moment to us. Naked came we hither, and naked, save the holy shroud of the grave, shall we go hence. Our object is not to assail, but to reform if possible.

The natural zeal of many good citizens leads them to mow down above the earth the weeds that are the first apparent to them. Not so, it seems to us, is the proper method to cure the evils that are growing rank and strong in our midst. Cut down the sprouting weeds, all of them if you please, more strong and more abundant will the next crop appear. Our doctrine is to "root them up."

To destroy the weeds of a garden, plough or dig up the roots. To cure a disease, strike at and battle against its source In other words to stem the tide of petty thefts and robberies, aim at the fathers and instigators of the iniquity. If they are not known, let them be discovered. The smallest streamlet may with care be traced to its fountain. Discover and dry up that fountain, and the stream is dry forever. In vain may we contend against branches. We may clip them off, and they may wither and dry. But till the axe is struck at the root, all our efforts will finally turn against us.

Young men once honest are found engaged in bad pursuits. They had and have parents and kindred who were and are still good and honest. They are now found, not fledglings, but full-flown birds of prey. They must have had a tuition somewhere. Whence was it obtained?

Let the tutors be discovered, and upon them fall mostly the guilt and punishment.

Among those who now, through their youthful follies, share justly the harsh feelings of our citizens, are some who have shared with us more than one trying campaign: were ever ready, and faithful. They murmured not at the midnight call to arms or the early reveille; and in the hour of trouble they were devoted and true. Their friends they never betrayed; and ever seemed prepared to offer their very hearts for the cause they had espoused. For them we cannot but have feelings, at least, of memory and gratitude.

They have erred, call them back to virtue and their duty. They have sinned; forgive them and teach them to sin no more.

Our readers, or the majority of them, are parents. Let them reflect for a moment. Their children may become wayward, and in the wild chase of their wayward fancies may be led astray. It is their duty to be kind and merciful. To reclaim one erring youth is more noble and honorable than to support and applaud ninety-nine before whom no temptation has been presented.

For the experienced veterans in crime no apology is offered. Their experience and the counsels of good men have had no influence upon them. They but tamper with the bounties of the Almighty, and trifle with the mercies of their friends. Theirs should be the verdict of unmitigated justice; and they should be made the examples of warning to the unsuspecting youth.

OMENS.

"Why was it, else, that, acting as the honored representatives of the Goddess of Liberty, they [the Republican fathers] choose the eagle as our national standard-bearer,

'And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land,'

the star spangled banner."—*Daily Globe.*

We are glad that we are not responsible for the maxim which inculcates that the flight of the eagle, and its hovering over a land or city, is an emblem or prelude to greatness and power, or else it would at once be attributed to us as being treasonable. But since the flight of the eagle has, from time immemorial, been considered by both Christians and heathens as being directed by the divine will, we venture to relate a strange *omen* that occurred with us on the morning of Wednesday last. Our attention was attracted by some Gentile gentlemen over our sanctum and around the cupola of the building, who seemed to be so intensely engaged that they could not take time to return our usual salutation. This, with the fact of their having obtained access to our observatory unknown to us, created some inquiry in our minds. We asked a friend standing by, what all this meant? He said, "You see that eagle, and you remember reading in the *Globe* of the 23rd of April, of three eagles having been seen hovering over the Federal City, on the evening of the day that the Democratic Convention met, and that the ominous birds separated, one flying over to the nigger-worshippers, the other two flying towards the nigger owners and mule drivers!" "Yes, yes," we replied, "we have that in type." "Well," continued he, "the two flew South until they reached the father of waters, when they separated, one flying Westward until he reached the old capital of the State of Deseret, where your office now is, and where you see him perched. The Gentiles are trying to recapture him, "but," said he, "they can't come it; they should have kept him when they had him." So it proved, for in a moment we saw the noble bird ascend high in the air, pass over President Young's mansion and grounds, round up his flight, snuff full half his weight in pure mountain air, and free as thought, flapped again his pinions, encircling Ensign Peak, as if to discover a resting place, swept onward to the utmost height of the everlasting hills, as if to view at ease, the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

BOVINE AND CRICKET BATTLE.—A few days since, we are informed, the crickets commenced to descend from the mountains west of the town of Grantsville, in Tooele county, towards the fields of the settlers, creating an alarm only to be felt and fully realized by those who have passed through a cricket war. The citizens saw the advance of the dark columns stealthily and surely approaching their sole dependence for a crop. What shall we do? was heard from many an anxious enquirer. A novel and new expedient was suggested. Said one, "Let us gather up our cattle and herd them on the advancing foe, until they are crushed to death." This happy expedient was immediately, and, as it proved, successfully adopted. The crickets that escaped being crushed by the cattle fell back to their mountain fastnesses, and have not been heard of since.

THE WEATHER.—Why is it that editors are always writing about the weather? Can people not see the state of the weather, and judge between good and bad, rainy and dry, muddy and dusty weather, as well as an editor? Yes, we presume so; yet we have friends and readers who live a little beyond the sunshine or cloud that we live under, who feel interested to know how the times and changes of season effect others as well as themselves. It is those to whom we address ourselves at this time, and say that we have had snow or rain every seven or eight days for several weeks past; and we expect another rain, from the present appearance of the clouds, before we get in all the butter our subscribers could spare us, or the wood that we would take at $8 per cord on subscription, or the flour that will mould in the bin of the niggardly miser before another harvest.

THE OUTWARD-BOUND MAIL.—Yesterday morning, the Eastern mail left our city for St. Joseph, having, as we have been informed, only two mail sacks of matter, which our informant states were not safely placed inside the coach, neither were they lashed securely under cover in the box, but were placed on the throughout braces of the coach, without so much as a raw hide tug to bind them on with. This, if true, and we believe our information is correct, accounts for the wet and torn condition of those few papers we received by the last Eastern mail, and probably for the scanty number of our exchange list. A reformation in these things is loudly demanded; and timely attention to it, will produce agreeable reflections, while a reckless course may be productive of an unpleasant future.

THE TURF.—At the polite invitation of a friend, we took a carriage ride yesterday evening "to the other side of Jordan." There was a splendid assemblage of the dignitaries of the far-off land; and to our astonishment, a horse-race was announced. Two ponies, weighing about two hundred and twenty-five each, were placed on the track, heavily mounted. A mile was measured, and the enthusiasm was tremendous as the gelding came out a length and neck ahead of the panting little mare. We could only sport an old verge, without second or even minute hands, and could not give the just time. But an experienced and calm-minded friend declared "the mile run in 1 min. 30 seconds; the quickest time on record." Talk about there being no sport in Utah.

A HUMOROUS REPORT.

In order to gratify a few of our humorous friends, we copy the following from one of our exchanges:—

REPORT OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL COMBAT.

The American flag once more triumphant—the British Lion drags his tail in the dust—Heenan triumphant and the country safe.

By means of the Kamscatka and Behring's Straits overland express, we are able to obtain, in advance of all other papers, a full and complete account of the great prize fight in England. And we hasten to lay before our readers full particulars, by which they will perceive that Freedom's Champion has asserted Freedom's rights, and the British Lion, taunted and dared, with Freedom's hand twisted in his mane, has succumbed upon his own Tyrant Stained Sod, and the Star Spangled Banner waves in triumph over Victoria's Bloody Throne.

Our feelings almost overpower us as we chronicle this national triumph. Let the bells be tolled and the guns fired, for our country is once more proudly pre-eminent among nations.

This remarkable combat took place within the enclosure of Westminister Abby, near the mouth of the Thames. Our readers are aware that every steamer that has departed for Europe for the last few months has been crowded with the dignitaries of the land, on the way to this international combat.

Delegations from all parts of the world also flocked in crowds to the spot, and on the morning of the fight, at least three millions of people assembled round the ring, which was formed by stretching a rope from the tomb of Lord Byron around the monuments of Nelson and George the Fourth, to a stake driven over the vault of the Duke of Wellington.

At precisely ten o'clock, the combatants and their suites entered the ring, and went through the ceremony of shaking hands.

Tom Sayers is a fine, healthy looking man, standing about eleven feet three in his stockings, and weighing somewhere about 900 pounds. He was dressed in a pair of flesh colored tights, ornamented with lions, and had the British flag wound round his waist. He was attended by Prince Albert, Lord Brougham and Sir Robert Peel as bottle holders, D'Israeli and Cobden standing ready to rake up the saw-dust.

John C. Heenan is a small man, about four feet high, weighing about 68 pounds. He was dressed in blue silk tights, spangled with stars, wore the American flag about his waist, and had the American eagle painted on his breast. His bottle holders were John Minor Botts, Senator Toombs, and Franklin Pierce. Henry A. Wise and Senator Douglas, from their propensities to "scratch gravel," were selected as saw-dust rakers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and the Dutchess of Sutherland, officiated as umpires.

First Round—After some careful sparring, Heenan sprang forward, fastened his teeth in Sayers' leg; and Sayers, after some effectual attempts to remove them, gave a tremendous kick, which brought them all out by the roots, leaving the teeth sticking in his leg. While Heenan was thrown by the rebound into Henry A. Wise's lap, and Wise's back-bone not being in good condition, he leaned over, and his head striking Mr. Douglas between wind and water, so effectually disabled him, that it is feared he will not recover in time for the Charleston Convention.

Second Round—Heenan came up bleeding slightly at the mouth, and Sayers with one lame leg. Sayers kicked out handsomely with his right leg, but Heenan cleverly dodging, he stubbed his toe against a tomb-stone, which hurt him so he began to swear, when Heenan ran in, butting Sayers in the stomach, and completely upsetting him.

Third Round—Sayers attempted to grab Heenan by the hair, but the hair being short and well greased, he was unable to do so. When the immortal Heenan, throwing a double-action, back-handed somersault, landed on Sayers' neck, and commenced gouging out his eyes. When the great English pugilist begged for mercy, and Heenan was declared winner of the day.

We learn that in view of this great triumph of American genius, the delegates to the Charleston Convention have decided to nominate John C. Heenan as the next regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—*Exchange.*

WOODMANSEE & BROS.—We understand that Messrs. Joseph Woodmansee & Bros. have purchased the large and well-selected stock of goods of Messrs. Moore & Greene, late merchants in the Howard buildings on first South street, where they will open and offer their stock during the coming week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For the future, advertisements will not be inserted in the *Mountaineer*, except they are paid for in advance, or the payment secured to our satisfaction.

Local News.

PONY EXPRESS.—The Pony Express from the East, having left St. Joseph at 7 a.m. of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 5 min. past 1 p.m. of yesterday, the 1st inst. It was 17 hours and 55 min. inside of schedule time.—The Express from the West has failed to arrive up till the time of going to press. We are fearful that its non-arrival is caused by obstacles of a serious character, such, for instance, as hostile Indians.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Only a few days since, we were called to chronicle the death of Mr. Johnston, by a misadventure, at the saw-mill of Mr. S. C. Snyder; and to-day we are again called to chronicle a serious, if not fatal, accident at the mill of Mr. Woolley, in Little Cottonwood Kanyon. From the report which has reached us, it appears that Mr. Rees Williams, who was tending the saw, by some misstep, fell backwards against it, while it was in motion, which cut him almost through on the right shoulder. A surgeon from this city was immediately sent for, and we hope to hear a more favorable report of the case than has been given us.—While writing the above, the news has reached us that Mr. Williams died in half an hour after the doctor arrived. The saw, we understand, literally severed the shoulder from the body.

CROPS.—When plenty crowns the labor of the husbandman, smiles light up the face of man. We ourselves feel interested, and we may add, deeply interested in beholding such a climax the coming season. And from the reports of our friends, with whom we have conversed during the last few days, from various portions of the Territory, we have but little doubt that an abundant harvest will be reaped by the farmers of Utah the present season. At present every thing seems to indicate the presumption. The early part of the spring was quite favorable for early sowing, and the seasonable rains up to the present time have been all that could be desired. The fields now look more promising for a bountiful harvest than they have for years; and we predict that wheat will be so very cheap this fall that printers can have *te-cup* (something to eat).

INDIAN FIGHT.—From what we consider a reliable source, we are informed that a fight has taken place between a party of whites and Indians out on the middle route only a few days since. Our informant states that a Mr. Peter Neice, the keeper of the Fish Spring mail station, left it with his family at the beginning of the Indian difficulty, and started for the settlements; that on his way in, he met Major Egan in Rush Valley, accompanied by some troops that had been ordered to the relief of the employees on the stage line. Major Egan requested Mr. Neice to go with the troops, which he did, leaving his wife at the settlement there. They proceeded on their way. Neice reports that a fight had taken place, and that several men were killed; that Col. Smith, of Davis county, and his company, had lost all their stock. Mr. Neice, by travelling round the west side of Salt Lake, reached Ogden City last Tuesday night. Whether the troops and Major Egan had engaged the Indians, or that Col. Smith or some other party had done so, we cannot tell; or how Mr. Neice reached Ogden City after having so recently left Rush Valley to return west, we are not able to divine. The report needs confirmation.

COWARDLY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On the evening of the 29th ult., as the first column of the *retiring* army formed camp at Yellow Creek, about nine miles west of Bear River, William Hennefer was charged upon by the command, captured and tied to an Uncle Sam wagon wheel. Lieutenant Gay and Doctor Covey (fellows who wear epaulettes and bright buttons at public expense), then bravely took a black-snake whip, and, while the poor man was pinioned, each gave him fifty lashes. The man is now in a very precarious condition through the severity of the whipping. At the same time James Hennefer was seized by about a squadron of U. S. Dragoons and half a battalion of American Infantry and dragged in the creek till he was nearly drowned. Our remarks are few. If that is a specimen of the army's parting salutes, the endorsers of the conduct are politely invited to leave town. Black-snakes are getting to be in demand, and there is once in a while found a young "Mormon" who can use them. If the commander of those cowardly dogs permits them to retain their epaulettes, his own should be struck from his shoulders. Our imagination increases as our pen passes along over our foolscap. W. Hennefer to us is well known, as well as to this community at large, as an inoffensive and kind hearted man, as is also his brother James, and why should he or his friends be compelled to bear such an insult? Hennefer is by a squadron of United States troops larrietted and whipped like a negro, because Dr. Covey met a well-timed blow in a rowdy scrape, at the store of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkead, some fifteen months since, in this city. Tit for tat is the doctrine; well, so let it be; and should Hennefer thrash out some passing corporal's guard, or U. S. surgeon, or friend, he would at least follow the dictates of his brave spirit. The facts of the above disgraceful affair, we gather from the testimony of the express rider, a young man of hitherto undoubted veracity.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The following items we glean from a letter written to us by Bishop E. D. Woolley, under date of May 12th. The Bishop was near Devil's Gate. He says:—"Elders Lyman, Rich, and several others, overtook us on the South Pass. We all travel together. All well and in good spirits. We number some 40 persons, 13 wagons, and 86 animals. We find the grass very scarce and short, and even on the Sweetwater where we expected to find it most abundant, it is no better than it is further back. The best feed we found was in Chalk Creek Kanyon. I consider this the best kanyon for a road that I have travelled in the mountains; and, considering the labor spent on the road, I consider it the best, and with a little repair, and a few alterations in its location in places, it can be made a good road. It is much easier on cattle's feet than the old road; gravel and rocks are very scarce, and the hills are low and abound with feed. We passed the coal bank of Messrs. Spriggs & Co., and I was very agreeably surprised; we were very courteously shown through the pits by Mr. Spriggs, the discoverer and superintendent of the mines, and I find that he has, by his unceasing perseverance, arrived at a vein of good coal, and will be able to furnish all the coal necessary to supply the city. When I take in consideration the disadvantageous circumstances under which he has labored, I consider him entitled to great credit for his unflinching zeal and perseverance; for the external appearance is exceedingly forbidding, and but very few men, with as little means, and as little encouragement, would ever have penetrated into the rugged cliff which Mr. Spriggs has so successfully pierced. The strata is different from any I have ever seen before, and lies in any thing but a desirable position.

Communications.

OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

Of all the virtues youth can possess, there is not one more lovely or of more importance than obedience to those who have the care and management of them. It is the foundation of all goodness, and I may venture to affirm that it hardly ever was known that a dutiful son became a bad man, supposing proper pains to have been taken to inform his mind as to his other duties.

It is true, that submission is commendable and necessary, but then it is one thing to talk, and another to act; and I speak here of a fault which you will frequently notice, viz.: that people very often talk most against those follies and vices which they are most inclined to practice themselves. Here, then, lies the danger, that you may speak of being dutiful, and persuade yourselves that you are dutiful enough, when at the same time you are not so, but in some things, perhaps, very far from it.

Let me ask of you a very plain question. Do you never, when your father or mother has desired you to do something that you did not like, set about it very unwillingly, perhaps only half did it, and think at the same time that you knew better than they? Now, I dare say that you thought yourselves very dutiful at the time, because you did not refuse; but I think otherwise, and I will here give you my reasons why.

Only think what confusion there would be in a family, if every one were to do exactly what he took into his head, without being guided by prudence or control. One would be getting up while another was going to bed; one would be cleaning, while another was making a flutter, when one was hungry he would fetch and cook his own victuals; and when an errand was to be done, either there would be nobody to do it, or all would be going together. There would be noise and quarreling without end, and ten times more trouble about every thing.

Now, you see how necessary it is that some one should have the management of all, to provide all, to give all directions, and that these directions should be observed and obeyed by all? Who, then, should this one person be? Certainly the father or the mother in a family; and these two are to be considered as one, because, if they have common prudence, they will generally agree in their directions, or orders.

It is right that they should govern; because they have more experience than their children can have; and they have learned by practice how to act in matters where those without it would be quite at a loss. Besides, it is their labor that provides you with food and clothing; it is their strength that defends and protects you; it is their house where you are sheltered from the severities of the season, and where you enjoy yourselves in peace and safety. You are indebted to them for these comforts night and day, nay, I might say, every minute of your lives.

Don't you think these are sufficient reasons for obedience, even if there were no others to lay before you? Should these kindnesses be repaid with sour looks, with ill-will, with discontent and grumblings, or sometimes even with open rebellion against their will or their authority? But there are stronger reasons yet, why you should not only submit to them, but that you should also strive by every means in your power to endeavor to make them happy.

Consider how much they have done for you before you could do anything for yourselves or them. See what a helpless, feeble creature a child is, the first six or eight years of its life; if the tender care of its mother be withheld but for a single moment, who shall answer for its safety? You don't know what cares and troubles and sleepless nights every one of you have caused your parents, before the age I mentioned; and do you think, that from that age to fourteen, there is less trouble and anxiety? If you do, you are very much mistaken; at that period children begin to ramble from the notice of their parents, and are liable to accidents without number; and sometimes they begin to take to bad ways, which is a thousand times more distressing to their parents than anything that passed before; so that there is always something or other that requires care and attention, always some addition to the claims of duty and affection which they have upon you.

Some of you may say, that your parents all this time have done no more than their duty, and what of that? If it was a duty, and they performed it, do you take care to do yours, and not make this a pretense for neglecting it. Besides, do but consider that they were performing this duty to you, when you could make them no amends; and now they keep pace with you, whatever you can do; so that you are always fourteen or eighteen years behind hand with them, be as good as you will; and when any of you have maintained a father or a mother that length of time, then you may be equal in your duties to each other, but not a moment before.

But the best reason for obedience to parents, is the commandment of God who made you, and who binds you to gratitude and obedience by every blessing he bestows.

The Bible says, "Honor thy father and thy mother;" and what is honoring them but submitting to them? A good son will not always want to be commanded, he knows his parents' expectations and their wishes, and it is his delight to go before them, or if you will, to get the start of them, and give them both pleasure and surprise, by his affectionate attentions.

I remark here, that if it is right to submit in one thing, it is so in all. Never cavil, or mutter, or refuse, even if you think they desire anything unreasonable; because it is no submission if you are to please yourself to take one thing and leave another; the beauty of submission is to endeavor to be pleased with any opportunity of pleasing them, and this however will make all things easy and pleasant. You should seek their happiness—only have done with that you.

One may say, "My father is very ill-natured and cross, sweet I endeavor to please him?" To be sure, you must. It is a misfortune, but I tell you

this, it is better to strive to please than to be at variance with. Another may ask, "If I am ordered to do wrong, to tell lies, or to steal, must I do it? *No, no—not for your life.* Here you may judge for yourself and should say, "If you expect me to be a dutiful son, never ask me to wrong others, or to belie my own conscience; I cannot do it, and I am sure, if you consider it, you must commend me for it."

I shall finish with a little fable. There was a bird called the stork, which like the swallow and the cuckoo, flies from one country to another, at certain seasons; this bird, it was formerly said, had such a love for its parents as to carry them on their back, when they were too old to be able to fly. One of these, once on a time, was flying over the sea, almost tired to death with its load, when a conceited swallow overtook him, and said, "Why, what a fool you must be to load yourself in that manner; or if you must carry a part of your family, how could you be so unkind as to leave your wife and children, to come without help, or to leave them in a foreign land?" "Hold thy prattle," said the stork, "I am performing the first of all duties; I may have another wife or more children, but I can never have another father."

You will all comprehend the moral of this, and I hope you will all, like the stork, consider your duty to your parents as never to be forgotten or neglected.

ALEXANDER OTT.

CENSUS OF 1860.

EDITORS MOUNTAINEER:

SIRS:—You would confer a very great favor on your numerous readers by publishing a list of questions that are legal to be asked by the Census Agent. Many of us have no opportunity of knowing what is just and true in the premises. Is it not usual to notify the people of the appointed Agent? By giving the information sought, you will oblige, A READER.

[We are pleased in being able to append the following.—EDS.]

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

On the first of June, the work of taking the census commences. It is desirable that it be taken with great accuracy, and to enable the assistant Marshals who will be engaged in the performance of this duty, to have their work well done, it has been suggested that the publication of the questions necessary for all heads of families to answer, would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following list:

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode, on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family.

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over 15 years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.

Married within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiot, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres.

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz Number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle, swine and sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: Number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool, and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore-land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seed and bushels of seed grass, pounds of hops, pounds of sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual, producing articles to the value of $500.

Name of business, manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw materials used, including fuel, viz: quantities, values, kinds of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family; the age, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the state, Territory or country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease, or cause of death.—*N. Y. Sun.*

[It is usual to inform the people who are to officiate among them as census agent or agents; this duty, however, does not devolve on the Department, but is an act of courtesy on the part of the census officers.]

CARSON VALLEY.

GENOA, CARSON VALLEY, May 17th, 1860.

DEAR ——: I take the present opportunity to write to you. We are having great trouble with the Indians here at this time; the Pi-Utes have burned Williams' station and killed four men, two of Williams' brothers, a man named Robert Sutherland; the name of the other I do not know. We raised a party of one hundred and five men, followed and overtook the Indians; we had an engagement with them lasting about two hours, in which we were defeated. Our loss was between fifty and seventy men, we are unable to ascertain the exact number. Luckily for me I had a good horse, on which I made my escape. We have called on California for assistance; she has aided us with five hundred stand of rifles; men are coming over now. There is the greatest excitement here you ever saw. All the women have left for California.

* * * * *

JOHN H. ALLPHIN.

Home News.

THE seceding delegates from the Charleston convention organized in separate convention on the 1st inst., by electing Senator Bayard, of Delaware, president.

The ravages of the fly in tobacco beds have produced a scarcity of plants in some of the counties in Virginia and North Carolina altogether unparalled.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Supreme Court to-day decided against the Luco land claim, involving 270,000 acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frauds, perjury and forgery.

There were twenty-nine American vessels reported during the last month as totally lost or missing, valued at $475,000.

Governor Houston has addressed another communication to the War Department respecting the troubles with the savages on the frontiers of Texas. The Indians, he says, are ravaging the frontier counties in all directions. He urges the immediate formation of a regiment of mounted Texan volunteers, as the best means of checking the depredations of the Indians.

WIFE POISONING.—The trial of the Rev. J. S. Harden, for poisoning his wife in New Jersey, has ended. On the 2nd inst., the fourteenth day of the trial, the jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." It is generally supposed that a new trial will be applied for.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:—"There is a prospect of a war with Mexico—so says Governor Floyd—growing out of the capture of the Miramon vessels. Dispatches say that unless that act is disavowed by this Government, it will be considered as an act of war.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—*The Utah Army Contracts.*—The House Committee on Public Expenditures, authorized to investigate the whole subject of the transportation of army stores to Utah, will enter upon the investigation forthwith. Lieut. Dudley, of the army, late from Utah, now on leave of absence, will be called as a witness. This investigation will open a vast deal of important information, showing where a large portion of the public money has been absorbed, whether corruptly, economical or otherwise.—*St. Joseph Weekly Journal.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing under date May 2nd, says:—"Gov. Cumming has informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and some action is therefore necessary on the part of the government to relieve the Territory from present and impending evils. He alludes to the bands of desperadoes whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property uncertain; and requests either that the judges will be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or authorize the Probate Courts to exercise the powers claimed by them and granted by the Legislative Assembly, or adopt some other means of safety. He requests that five hundred soldiers be retained there, as the withdrawal of the entire army would be injudicious and unjust. Gov. Cumming states the population of Utah at 52,000 or 53,000, though it is larger estimated by the Mormons."

A FAMILY OF TWELVE PERSONS POISONED BY STEALING FLOUR.—A family consisting of twelve members, living in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, Brown County, Ohio, named Story, were a few days since almost simultaneously seized with vomiting, and a physician having been called in, found the whole number poisoned. Arsenic was at last detected in the flour of which they had all partaken, and upon closely questioning the mother, she acknowledged that she had stolen the flour from a mill in the neighborhood, on the previous evening. The miller, it seems, had placed arsenic in some of his flour, in order to kill the rats and other vermin which were destroying the sacks in which it was contained, and of which prepared flour the old lady had taken, and thus poisoned her family. Three of the family have since died from the effects of the poison, and the others are in danger.

Mr. Fray, United States Minister to Switzerland, in a recent letter to Secretary Cass, says, speaking of his efforts in behalf of the Israelites, there is a continual visible movement of public opinion in the right direction, and that in all probability the restrictions on them will be gradually abolished. The question has been before the Federal Assembly. Count Walewski has authorized the French minister to take every measure he may deem proper to promote the just demands of the United States in the matter. The British minister will cooperate, his predecessor having been instructed by Lord Clarendon to inform the Swiss Government of the sincere satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government would learn that the disabilities of the Israelites have been modified, if not entirely removed.

ARRIVAL OF MORMON SAINTS.

Their departure for Utah—Interesting scenes and facts—Deaths on the voyage.

The arrival of five hundred or a thousand emigrants in a single ship has of late years become so common that a simple announcement of the fact, though an important one in itself, bearing as it does on the prospective welfare of our country, excites little more attention than the thousand and one incidents which daily transpire in our city, and form a part of the newspaper history of the times.

On Tuesday last, however, an arrival of more than ordinary interest took place, in the shape of the ship Underwriter, Captain Roberts, with a living freight of five hundred and ninety-four Mormon emigrants, en route for Utah; and in view of the interest which necessarily attaches to the movements of such a body of people, united in a single object, who have left their homes across the water, sundered the associations which bound them there to relatives and friends; sacrificed the pleasures and privileges of the time honored customs of their own country, and undertaken a journey eight thousand miles in length, to participate in a social, political and religious experiment unparalleled in the history of mankind, we give below an account of a visit paid to them yesterday, by one of our reporters, and some particulars which will probably prove new to the majority of our readers.

Arriving at Castle Garden, about three o'clock in the afternoon, we found that the Underwriter had discharged her cargo, and that a majority of the emigrants had been transferred to the steamer New World, of the New York and Albany line, preparatory to leaving the city on their long Western tour. One or two hundred, however, remained for the moment in the rotunda, under the direction of brother George Q. Cannon, the President of the Church of the Eastern and Middle States, who was busy in perfecting the arrangements and providing for the thousand and one details incident to an occasion of the kind devolving upon him as superintendent of the arrival and departure of Mormon emigrants. From this gentleman we learned that the present shipload is the largest which has arrived at this port since last May, when the ship William Tapscott landed seven hundred and twenty-five passengers.

The Underwriter left Liverpool on the 31st of March, and consequently the passage was made in just a month. The captain reports that the weather was exceedingly boisterous, but that in an experience of twenty years on the ocean, he has never brought to our shores a shipload of emigrants against whom he could utter less of complaint. They were quiet, orderly, tidy as circumstances permitted them to be, and, excepting among the crew, he has not heard an oath since he left England. In whatever the Mormons engage they are very systematic. They make laws for their regulation, and obey the authorities who administer them. During the voyage of the Underwriter, the ship was divided into fourteen wards, besides that of the second cabin. Each one of these was presided over by a competent person, who was held responsible for every breach of neatness and decorum under his jurisdiction, and who conducted the religious exercises of the little group when it was impossible for them all to meet in a body. Whenever the weather permitted public services were held daily, consisting of prayer, speaking and singing, and occasionally these were varied by recitations, dancing and other innocent amusements of a healthful character. During the trip four deaths occurred, and afforded to the living the sad spectacle of a burial at sea—two of these being children, one a female of about sixty years of age, who was in delicate health when she left home, and the other an old man of eighty. There is another of these aged patriarchs in the company, and we were informed that it is not unfrequent for whole families, from the little nursling in the first stage of infant weakness to the eldest member of the generation, to embark on these pilgrimages to the Great Salt Lake.

The officers of the company are as follows:—James D. Ross, President; James Tayler, John Croft, Councillors; John Craston, Steward; Jas. E. Welland, Henry Jackson, Cooks.—*N. York Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

Appointment of Associate Justices and Marshal for Utah, &c.

FROM private letters received by Pony Express we have news up till the 27th from St. Joseph, and from Washington till the 22nd. Col. Hooper writes: "There is nothing further politically important that I have not hitherto transmitted. The Senate have confirmed Hardin, of Georgia; and Flannikin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Associate Justices of Utah. The name of Alexander Wilson for Chief Justice is now before the Senate, but has not yet been acted upon by that body. I wonder if they can *possibly* reject him. Judge Black assures me *not*; yet I know not how far they may go. A Mr. Grice, of Pa. has been appointed Marshal."

* * * * * *

"The Japanese are still creating quite a sensation here. No definite time, as yet, is fixed for the adjournment of Congress, yet the House by a large majority, to-day passed a resolution to adjourn on the 18th of June; and I think the Senate will be likely to concur in it. I hope so. The House to-day virtually killed the Senate Homestead bill (to which I referred in my last), by substituting their original House bill, passed some time since. It will hardly be revived again this session."

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE London *Times* alleges, on the authority of the referee, that the late prize fight was stopped in compliance with the request of the Americans, and in spite of the wishes of Sayers's supporters, who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more.

The stoppage of one of the most extensive importers of cotton in Liverpool was mentioned on 'Change on the 16th ult. The liabilities are estimated at about £235,000.

The works connected with the Great Eastern continue to be prosecuted with vigor, and in the engineers' and shipwrights' department the utmost activity prevails. The appointment of captain has not yet been finally made. The number of candidates are now reduced to two. They are, captains Vine Hall and Scales, both men of great experience.

FRANCE.

A treaty of commerce between France and Belgium was negotiating.

ITALY.

The Pope's bull had been published in a semi-official journal of Turin. It is preceded by a few lines stating that publicity is the sole chastisement for such a lucubration.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent states that the Sicilian insurrection is more serious than the telegraphic accounts would have led persons to suppose.

Ten thousand men were pursuing the insurgent bands. The government has, since the insurrection commenced, sent into Sicily four battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery and a regiment of lancers. The Governor of Sicily had written that no more reinforcements need be sent, his forces being sufficient.

It is asserted that a large bomb was thrown before the Neapolitan palace. The explosion shattered all the windows. No person was injured.

The Ministers of England and France have demanded interviews with the King of Naples, but no day has been fixed for their reception.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to observe a neutral position on the Savoy question.

A popular demonstration in favor of Victor Emmanuel had taken place at Aversa. The city was placed in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says the cabinet of Vienna was leaving no means untried to draw close to the cabinet of St. James, and that the latter does not seem altogether indifferent to the advance made. There was much talk at Vienna of an approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Queen of England.

The *Kreuzzeitung* of Berlin also says: "In well-informed circles it is believed that a union will be effected between Prussia, England, and Austria, in reference to the threatening interests of Switzerland; but it is expressly stated that no hopes are entertained that Russia will join this alliance."

The answer of Austria to the circular note of M. Thouvenel, on the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, has been sent to Paris. The answer is very similar to the despatch of Russia on the same subject. The Austrian cabinet, like that of Russia, does not raise any objection to the fact of annexation as long as this annexation is represented as being the result of a cession freely consented to by Piedmont, and not as the effect of universal suffrage.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan had carried in the Russo-Greek Synod a vote for the translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people.

It is stated in a letter from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia has announced his intention to convene a representative assembly for the Grand Duchy of Finland in the course of 1862. This will be the first assembly of a parliamentary kind that has ever met in Russia, and in this respect the intelligence deserves the attention of the widest circle of politicians. A hope is entertained in Russia that the concession will be followed by similar grants to some of the other provinces.

An ukase of the Emperor just promulgated, extends to Poland the principal enactments of the laws relative to the obtaining of hereditary and life nobility, which are in force in the rest of the empire.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid positively announces that the Emperor of Morocco has ratified the basis of peace with Spain. Other accounts affirm that the Moors will probably pay at once the indemnity of £4,000,000, and will thus immediately recover possession of Tetuan.

SWITZERLAND.

The reassembling of a conference, as Switzerland demanded, is doubtful.

Separate negotiations between France and Switzerland have not been entered into, but the question is placed in the hands of the great Powers.

The Federal Council denies the existence of a secret treaty for the partition of Savoy with France.

England and Prussia consent to the demand of the Federal Council for a conference; and Russia had also replied favorably to the note of the Federal Council.

Died:

IN San Bernardino, Cal., April 19, 1860, Mr. PARMENIO ADAMS JACKMAN, son of Levi and Angeline Jackman. Mr. Jackman was born in the town of Sweden, Monroe county, State of New York, on the 6th of August, 1822. When ten years of age he emigrated with his parents to Jackson county, Missouri. On the 28th of October, 1832, was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and remained with the Saints through all their sufferings in Missouri till the spring of 1839, when he removed to Nauvoo. During his residence at Nauvoo, Illinois, he was ordained and made a member of one of the quorums of Seventies; was employed as a stone cutter on the Temple from its commencement to its completion. On the 6th of February, 1846, he married Catherine Golden, by whom he had two children. His wife Catherine died during the summer of 1849. In the year 1850 he removed to Great Salt Lake City, and on the 16th of October, 1851, he married Phebe Lodema Merrill. In the spring of 1856 he was called on a mission to Carson Valley, where he located, was prospered, and accumulated considerable property. In the summer of 1857 was called home, and had to sacrifice with his brethren, and dispose of his hard earnings for a merely nominal consideration. On arriving at Great Salt Lake City in the fall of 1857, he took an active part in the winter hardships and exposures, then forced upon the Saints by the threatening attitude assumed by their enemies. In the fall of 1858 associated himself with T. S. Williams in running a daily stage from this city to Camp Floyd, and continued in the stage business until the past winter. In March, 1860, started in company with T. S. Williams for California, to purchase and freight goods to this city. Was shot by Indians on the 18th March, near the Mohave, but survived till the 19th of April. He was generally respected by his acquaintances, and his unexpected death caused sorrow to many who had known and associated with him for many years past.

Advertisements.

BUTTER & EGGS.

THE undersigned will receive a good article of Fresh Butter and Eggs until the 10th inst., for which assorted Merchandise will be paid at cash prices.

41-1t STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A BOY named WALTER WILLIAM KILBOURNE ran away from Springville, last summer, and has not since been heard of. He is about 10 years old. Any information relative to the boy will be thankfully received by W. T. Kilbourne, at Mr. Jas. Stratton's, rope-maker, Provo.

INFORMATION WANTED,

BY WILLIAM RAWLIN, of Toronto, Upper Canada, of his brother, Francis Rawlin, who emigrated to Australia from England some fourteen or fifteen years ago.

Home Industry.

THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his stand, opposite Young and Irwin's, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-tf JAS. DOVE.

Cover your Heads with Home-Made Hats.

A NO. 1 HATTER can hear of a good situation by calling at the Mountaineer Office. One who would like to take an interest in a shop is preferred. 41-tf

FOR SALE.—TO ARRIVE.

MY Train of Fifteen Wagons will arrive about the 20th inst. I design offering my GOODS at wholesale. My Wagons, Harness and Mules in lots, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to C. A. Perry & Co.

S. KNUDSON.

Salt Lake City, June 1st, 1860. 41-3t

Sheep, Sheep!

I HAVE a lot of fine SHEEP for Sale, for cash. Those wanting sheep, would do well to call on Wm. Jennings, in the city, or at my residence, Kay's Creek, immediately.

41-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON.

That Horse.

FRIEND, do you return that Horse COLT you took from the West Jorden Range, the one Bishop Bennion told you was mine, and you will save trouble and exposure. S. M. BLAIR.

LOST,

SINCE the first snow-storm last winter, a red HEIFER, three years old; some white on the flanks and under the belly, branded J W on the right shoulder; supposed to have a calf in the middle of winter. Also, a red OX, some white on the legs and belly; branded T C on right hip and T. W. COCKE on left horn. Whoever will bring the same, or give information thereof, to the owner, will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded by

41-2t SARAH A. COOKE, 14th Ward.

For Sale or Rent.

I HAVE two small SHOPS, containing four rooms, with 24 ft. 9 in. front, and 11 rods deep, situated on Main Street, one door north of Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, which I will either sell or rent. For particulars inquire at

41-2t A. DOW's Tin Shop.

NEW STORE AT OGDEN CITY.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a large and well-selected stock of

MERCHANDISE,

in this city, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, Tinware, &c. &c., which he will sell low for cash.

Butter, Eggs, Flour and all kinds of grain taken in exchange for goods.

Call and examine. One block south of the Tithing Office. No trouble to show goods.

[illegible]

Ogden City, June 1, 1860. 41-3t

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

STRAYED,

FROM West Jordan range, during the past winter, a roan colored OX, about 6 years old; branded H C on left shoulder, and H. J. on the left horn; also branded 70, rather dim, on left hip. Whoever will return said ox to me, will receive a reward of five dollars.

40-3t H. C. JACKSON, 14th Ward.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

12-tf

Take Notice, and save Costs!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Almon W. Babbitt, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, on note, due bill, or otherwise, are hereby notified for the LAST TIME, that they are requested to call upon the subscriber, and settle the same without further delay, or else suits will be commenced, and costs added, as the affairs of said Estate MUST be settled up.

W. I. APPLEBY.

39-6t Administrator of said Estate.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. W. FRANCE, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, and wish to save cost, are requested to call on the subscriber, and settle the same forthwith. Either money, or wheat and flour, at market prices, will be received. Those that have not either at present, are required to give their notes, as the accounts of said estate must be settled up immediately. W. I. APPLEBY,

39-tf Attorney for said Estate.

MILL CREEK KANYON.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L City and vicinity, that Mill Creek Kanyon is NOW OPEN, and that the roads are in good condition, and will be kept so. I also wish those knowing themselves to be indebted for the use of said kanyon, to call and settle their account. For the future, I wish all who may visit the kanyon, to bring their toll with them. 34-3m. BEN. ASHWORTH.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE undersigned, having procured to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

HOUTZ & BRINGHURST.

Springville, Utah Co. 38-tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

Putty, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the 16th of March last, a three-year-old HEIFER, pale red, white face; red around the eyes, a white spot across the shoulders, white belly and legs, with an illegible brand on the left shoulder resembling OO. No other brands or marks perceivable. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

WILLIAM J. JONES,

41-tf Near Ogden City, Weber County.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM North Willow Creek Range, about the 10th of May, a chesnut sorel MARE, 7 years old, branded on the left thigh M (with a half circle over); few white hairs in the forehead. Also, a large Mare COLT, one year old, iron grey; no brand. Any person that can inform John Cole, of North Willow Creek, of the whereabouts of these animals, will be well rewarded. 41-3t

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have taken out letters of administration from the Probate Court of Great Salt Lake County, upon the Estates of Thomas S. Williams and Parmenio A. Jackman, late of G. S. L. City, deceased. All persons indebted to either estates, or to the late firm of Williams & Jackman, are requested to call on W. I. Appleby, our authorized agent and attorney, and settle the same forthwith: and those having claims against said firm, or the estates respectively, to present them under oath or affirmation for settlement.

PHILEMON C. MERRILL,
LEVI JACKMAN,

41-4t Administrators, &c.

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.

25-tf E. C. & Co.

HOME INDUSTRY

COMPETES WITH

EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand

A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,

AT HIS OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET;

and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Good Boots at $6 per Pair;

Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $3.

W. JENNINGS

Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

CALF SKIN,

at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER

LEATHER,

unequalled, in quality and price, in this Territory. Call and see.

☞ W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have not money to close your account, call and close by due bill. 38-tf

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.

G. S. L City, May 5, 1860. 38-tf

Fire & Brimstone

A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

A SPEEDY SIXPENCE IS BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING!!

J. M. BROWNE & CO.,

LATE BROWNE & THOMPSON,

HAVE just received, by CRISMAN'S TRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

STAPLE GOODS,

INCLUDING

Knives and Forks, and Files, Butts and Screws, and Latches; Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Scythes and Snathes, and Matches; Calicoes, dark and light; Shirtings, bleached and brown; Cambrics, black and white, Cheap for MONEY DOWN.

Also, 8 by 10 Glass, Nails, White Lead, Linseed Oil, [illegible] things in daily use; all of which will be SOLD LOW for ready pay.

Call and examine the Prices, and judge for yourselves.

All kinds of Grain and Flour received in exchange. 39-tf

Selected Poetry.

THE LAMP AT SEA

BY LONGFELLOW.

This night was made for cooling shade,
For silence and for sleep;
And when I was a child I laid
My hands upon my breast and prayed,
And sank to slumbers deep.
Childlike as then, I lie to-night
And watch my lonely cabin light,

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels;
And o'er her deck the billows tramp,
And all her timbers strain and cramp,
With every shock she feels;
It starts and shudders while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low,
It almost level lies.
And yet I know, while to and fro
I watch the seeming pendule go,
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Poising its little globe of light.

O, hand of God! O, lamp of peace!
O, promise of my soul!
Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease,
Amid the roar of smiting seas—
The ships convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
You perfect type of faith and law!

A heavenly trust my spirit calms!
My soul is filled with light!
The ocean sings his solemn psalms;
The wild winds chant; I cross my palms;
Happy as if to-night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothing summer rain.

Gleanings.

SCIENCE OF MILKING COWS.—It is a matter of great importance that the milk should all be drawn from the cow's udder. Careful experiments made in England show, according to a report recently published, that "the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup, from most cows, exceeds that of the first in a proportion of twelve to one." Thus a person who carelessly leaves but a teacupful of milk undrawn loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by four or six pints at the beginning, and looses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to the butter.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment: Never desert a friend when enemies gather around him—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a friend. They who turn from a scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend that loves you, and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its powers? They deny its worth who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

ANCIENT PREACHING.—Mr. Trumbull, of the Connecticut Historical Society, has been looking over a collection of sermons, nearly three hundred years old. He notices the habit of preaching many successive discourses, sometimes twenty-five, from the same text. A chaplain of Cromwell's army preached eight hours upon the word "Pomegranate," taken from the description of the priestly robes of Israel. He said he would proceed to unfold the Divine truth contained therein, seed by seed. After discoursing eight hours, he postponed the remainder to the next day. We heard of a modern preacher once, who might have been a descendant of the latter, who announced that his subject naturally divided itself into nineteen heads, but for the sake of brevity he should reduce it down to eighteen.

Varieties.

THE most amusing man in the world is a Frenchman in a passion. "By gar, you call my vife a woman two three times once more, and I vill call you the vatch house, and blow out your brains like a candle."

A Patlander, angling in the rain, was observed to keep his line under the arch of a bridge. Upon being asked the reason, he replied: "Sure, and won't the fishes be crowdin' there to keep out of the wet, yc spalpeen!"

A country dominie had a hundred boys, and no assistant. "I wonder how you can manage them without help," said a friend. "Ah," was the answer, "I could manage the hundred boys well enough, it's the two hundred parents that trouble me—there's no managing them."

Put no dependence on genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing worth having is to be obtained without it.

An artist painted a cow and cabbage so natural that they had to be separated, the cow having commenced eating the cabbage.

When you utter a rebuke, let your words be soft and your arguments hard.

A GOOD ANSWER.—A young lady in a Sabbath school a few mornings since asked her class: "How soon should a child give its heart to God?" One little girl said, "When thirteen years old;" another, "ten;" and another, "seven." At length the least child in the class replied, "Just as soon as we know who God is." Could there be a better reply?

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of
TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,
And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;
as also to their choice collection of
GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,
to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.
5-tf AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

CUTLERY.
JOHN CLAYTON,
Manufacturer of Table Knives and Forks, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.,

RESPECFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Utah, and will be prepared promptly to execute all orders committed to his care. Among other parts of his profession, he is not surpassed in the Repairing of Knives and Forks, grinding and setting Razors and Scissors, sharpening and setting Saws, and every general variety of job-work. All kinds of tools ground and set.—Produce taken!

A few old Carriage Springs wanted.

J. C. can be found at President Young's Blacksmith Shop, or at his residence, a block and a half east of the 8th Ward School-house. 29-tf

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Baddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.
G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-tf

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!
MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,
A FIRST-CLASS
NAIL MANUFACTORY,
AN EXTENSIVE
MACHINE SHOP
TOGETHER WITH
BLACKSMITHING
in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.

All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.

Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 20-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-tf.

WANTED,

A MAN that thoroughly understands the manufacturing of SHOE LASTS and PEGS. Constant employment will be given. Enquire of A. TAYLOR & SONS, at the sign of the Parasol, East Temple Street. 40-tf

Boots, Boots, Boots!

I BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.
40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity, always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Almonds, wine, antidyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-tf

MEAT MARKET.
CHARLES TAYLOR

STILL continues in the MARKET, and can be found at the old stand of Isaac Brockbank, one door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s, on Main Street, where he offers a superior quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Spare-ribs, Sausages, Candles, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Hams extra dried, to the purchase of which, he calls the attention of his friends and customers.

Give him a call.

Those indebted to him are respectfully invited to call and pay up, or close their account by note. 26-tf

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. **CHARGES REASONABLE.** If a fit you would have, call on
1-tf **CLAUDE.**

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for
BLACKSMITHING
in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.
34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.
STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on
SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Bug ies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.
AMY & SMITH,
37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fine wool, &c.
37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South Sts.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.
37-tf.

ATTENTION, EMIGRANTS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public that they can rely upon finding a complete assortment of
OUTFITTING
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Flour, Grain, &c.,
at their Store at MINERSVILLE, thirteen miles east of Fort Bridger; also, at their new RANCHE, at the crossing of the North Platte on the Cherokee Trail, two hundred and twenty five miles from Denver City.
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
April 10, 1860. 34-3m

GOOD TIMES COMING!!
MONOPOLY DONE AWAY.
GEORGE CRONYN & CO.,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG
T
BEG to inform the Farmers and Public in general that they are selling their
SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.,
Low for cash or ready pay, determined to make room for a new stock this summer; their prices will be found reasonable.

Call and examine; no trouble showing goods.

Teas, best quality, from $1 50 to $2 00 per lb.

Sugar, 5lbs for one dollar.

Coffee, 25 cents per pound.

Nuts, fine, 20 cents per pound.

With every other article in proportion.

A few Hodges' best Steel Plows, at 75cts. per lb.

Also Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Chopped Wheat for sale.

TRADERS AND PEDLARS

Will find it their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 25-tf.

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!
AT COST!
AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*
GOODS,
COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS
TO THE EAST OR WEST,
can be supplied, on short notice, with
Waggons, Teams, Provisions,
and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a
Branch House,
established at
FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,
for the convenience of their southern friends, where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at that place.
Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 32-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!
GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED
MERCHANDISE.
The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the
LOWEST FIGURES,
and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.
3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.
Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

H. E. BOWRING,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Next door to the Post Office,

RETURNS thanks to the Public for their past liberal patronage; has constantly on hand SPANISH and SONORA SADDLES, Harness, Spanish Spurs, &c., &c. Cash and produce taken in exchange. 34-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew.*
31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

SALE OF STRAYS.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of June next, at the Stray Pound in Great Salt Lake City, I will sell, to the highest bidders, all the stray animals then and there in my possession. All keepers of stray pounds, and all other persons having stray animals, between Brigham City and Santaquin, and including those places, are hereby requested to deliver said animals to the subscriber in Great Salt Lake City, on or before the 7th day of June next, that parties concerned may have opportunity to examine them previous to day of sale. If damages are claimed on any stray animal, said damages must be presented in writing, signed by two responsible persons. Terms made known on day of sale.
By order of P. E. F. Company.
BRYANT STRINGHAM,
39-4t Stray Pound Keeper in G.S.L. City.

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
We have a nice lot of
Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair
BONNETS,
With suitable
TRIMMINGS,
which we will sell cheap. Also,
Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,
and a general variety of
DRY GOODS.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.
Come and see us at the
NEW STORE.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
April 25, 1860. 36-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.
FERGUSON & BLAIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.
A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
37-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of
FANCY DRY GOODS
ever brought to this market; consisting in part of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,
&c., &c.,
Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at
KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at
15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portulaca; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.
33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

NEW STORE
AT
FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the large and well-selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for dour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Waggons in the Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent to make sales of waggons in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuation of the same.
A. J. STEWART & CO.
Fairfield, U. T., May 8, 1860. 39-tf

JOHN KAY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence.
1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SHEEP.

A FEW choice SHEEP for Sale. For information, apply at this office. 40-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 19-tf

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a
Tailor's Shop,
in the south-east corner of Council House Block, in Main Street, at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

ATTENTION!
Utah Merchants and Traders.
BACHMAN & CO.,
(LOS ANGELES, CAL.).
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,
OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.
26-6m

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 40-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.